

DAILY DEMOCRAT
TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
One Year, \$3.00
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Three Months, .75
One Month, .25
No subscription taken for less than one month.

The cherished hope of the interference of England to open the blockade has rather faded away. England cannot venture on such an experiment. No doubt the ruling classes in England would be glad to see this Union divided; but such an interference as the attempt to raise the blockade, would be an unauthorized infraction of national law that England can't afford to be guilty of. There must be honor even amongst rogues, and no great power now can venture on a palpable violation of national law. It would be an outrage upon the family of nations.

The Southern Confederacy may not appreciate the difficulty, for her demagogues have loose notions of the obligations of laws of any sort; but old England must find a shadow of law for her acts. Her vast interests depend too much on international law to venture on a violation of it.

Besides, English statesmen foresee that an attempt to raise the blockade of Southern ports may cost more than it comes to. She sees that the Union forces of this country have not put forth half their strength, and that her interference would augment, rather than diminish, these forces. Canada is close by, and revolutionary furor is infectious. She might find as much as she could do in holding what she has on this continent. She, moreover, wants bread and meat. They are more indispensable than cotton, and her supply from this country could not be dispensed with.

It is, moreover, not at all certain that Russia and Austria might not take occasion to divide the spoils about the Black Sea, and open the way to the Mediterranean for Russian and Austrian fleets. It is dangerous to meddle with a nation in the stormy condition in which the United States are involved. There is no calculating in advance how an interference might end. An outsider is apt to get his head broken if he meddles with a family quarrel from the best of motives, and much more if his object is selfish, and prompted by a desire to ruin the family.

The Southern Confederacy must fight its own battles, win its own independence, and then England will be most happy over the result. The Great Republic is ruined, and her painful apprehensions of its power and influence will be relieved; but she can't interfere. It might cost too much, and the cherished object lost just through her interference. Our shallow demagogues of the South, great at cross-roads and in grog-shops, never appreciated what the statement of England could not overlook, which lies patent before them. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that all the South have been misled on this point.

Blackwood makes one observation that is just, and that is, that the offices in the United States have been, in a great measure, filled by inferior men; that worth and talent are not on the service. Indeed, in our party scramble we have looked more at the capacity of the man to get office than at his capacity to fill it. No country was ever blessed with more demagogues, and fewer statesmen in public office, than is the United States at present. Thousands South know that all this rebellion is unwise and wicked; that nothing could be more ruinous to the people of the United States, if it could succeed. They foresee, too, that its hope of success is small, and that it was from the beginning, and that the hope of aid from foreign powers was built on very slight foundations.

These men were not in public offices, for the most part. They had not the qualities necessary in party scramble to get office. The shallow demagogues North and South, the miserable hobby-riders, the noisy, flippant demagogues got the start; and the crowd of them North and South have involved the freest, happiest country on earth in a deluge of calamities.

We shall see if there is not wisdom and virtue even in the country to save it. The storm will throw more of the merit of the country to the surface. We shall be slow to believe that the race of Washingtons, Jeffersons and Franklins has disappeared from the United States. It will appear yet; and the day will dawn in the South. Sensible men, eye, and the men of the South generally, can't fail to see that their leaders have made a terrible mistake. They miscolored their own power and the power of the Government. The promises of foreign aid disappear, and it is even questionable if it would improve their case if they got it.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The Boston Transcript states that a gentleman in a position to be well informed of the plans and intentions of the Government, says that the necessary documents were taken out in the Naval Expedition to form, in the places occupied by the Federal troops, Territorial governments, to be in force until the authority of the United States is restored over an entire State, when the old State form will be re-established.

The Chicago Journal says Colonel Mulligan has determined to form a new brigade and return to the field at an early day, and adds: "Thousands of our young men, who are not already in the country's service, will gladly enlist in a regiment or brigade to lead to battle by this brave officer."

Illinois has just elected a Convention to revise their State Constitution. The Democrats have it all their own way, having elected about two to one of the members.

Wisconsin gave Fremont 12,000 majority. At the late election the Democrats carried the State, or come so near it that a few scattering returns must settle the question.

Lots are selling in New York city as high as they did a year ago. The money market is easy, and foreign exchange plenty and cheap.

We invite the reader's attention to the suggestion of the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, which we publish in another column.

Letter from Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.
Barnstow, Nov. 12, 1861.
Col. Harney: Take the liberty to address you this letter, as you are a member of the Legislature, as well as one of the editors of the Louisville Democrat.

I have witnessed with regret that there is a class of young men in Kentucky who appear to stand off and refuse to volunteer in the defense of their State, whose independence and honor are threatened by the invading forces of the South, aided and led on by traitors in Kentucky. The great majority of our volunteers is composed of the poor young men, the sons of humble but patriotic fathers, and of men of families in humble circumstances, whose only support was the labor of these husbands and fathers. Those families should be cared for by those of our citizens who stay at home.

In the free States, whose gallant sons have rallied to the defense of Kentucky, those who remain have provided the means for the support of the wives and infant children of the volunteers. It is done in this mode in Indiana. Each township levies a sum sufficient to pay the wife one dollar per week, and each child fifty cents. In some instances it is done by voluntary associations. At first it seemed to me that the same scheme could be adopted in Kentucky by our County Courts. Upon reflection, however, I would not be just. In many of our most wealthy counties we have very few volunteers. In some, I am informed, no companies have been organized. Take Nelson county as an instance. I do not suppose that five married men have joined the army of the United States or of Kentucky as volunteers from that county, and if she is left to support the wives and infants of her volunteers with her wealth, she would not be taxed one hundred dollars, if so much; while those who have only a vulgar population of about 1,100, has turned out, at least, 300 volunteers.

Every patriot will agree with me that the wives, children and widowed mothers of volunteers ought not to suffer, or be dependent upon the bounty of the State, or be in the field fighting the battle for the honor and independence of Kentucky and the salvation of the Government.

The remedy I propose is, that the Legislature, at its coming session, levy a tax for special purposes upon the wealth of the State, and thereby reach those who are willing to pay as well as those who are citizens who are willing to see our State conquered, subjugated and degraded by the rebel armies of the South.

Yours, C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Good Cheap Coffee.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12, 1861.
Editors Democrat:—Gentlemen: During these hard times everything that has a tendency to promote economy should be made known to the public. I inclose you the following recipe for making coffee (an article used in all families more or less), which not only saves two thirds of coffee required, but does away almost entirely with sugar, and renders any other mode of setting it—such as eggs, etc.—unnecessary. The recipe is not original with me—although I have received it by my family, as it gives a decided richness to this delicious beverage—and is offered merely because the knowledge of it is not general. My family is small and we use the following proportions; others must regulate accordingly.

Of corn meal, one pint; of molasses, one tablespoonful; mix well and toast the same as coffee. When the coffee is ground, mix with the above in equal portions, using for each meal about one third as much as formerly required for the family's use.

THE STATE OF KANAWHA.—The new State created out of the counties of Virginia west of the Alleghenies, to be called Kanawha, will contain a population of about two hundred and eighty thousand, including about eight thousand slaves. It will be composed of the following counties:

COUNTY.	POPULATION.	COUNTY.	POPULATION.
Logan	4,883	Barbour	5,599
Wayne	3,267	Upshur	2,202
Putnam	3,267	Frederick	2,202
Lincoln	3,267	Washington	2,202
Calhoun	3,267	Adams	2,202
Jefferson	3,267	Rockwell	2,202
Monroe	3,267	Harlan	2,202
Marshall	3,267	Clay	2,202
Grant	3,267	Wood	2,202
Clay	3,267	Boone	2,202
Boone	3,267	Madison	2,202
Madison	3,267	Monongalia	2,202
Monongalia	3,267	Jefferson	2,202
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Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.

Chicago Express..... 8:15 A. M.

Chicago Express..... 1:30 P. M.

Chicago Express..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville.

Clinton and Eastern Express..... 7:30 P. M.

Clinton and Eastern Express..... 9:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:50 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:00 P. M.

Accommodation Train..... 4:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.

Lebanon and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern Mails close at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 6:30 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 5:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 4:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 3:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 2:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 1:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 12:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 11:00 P. M.

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St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 5:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany Mails close at 4:00 A. M.

FROM GUYANDOTTE.—The steamer Argonaut

arrived in port yesterday from above. Her officers report that as they came down the river, in the vicinity of that town, the report reached them that it was in the possession of a large body of rebels.

Although they had on board one hundred and fifty Pennsylvania troops, they concluded it was best to go back to Point Pleasant.

At that point they received four hundred additional men, with cannon and ammunition. On their arrival at Guyandotte, the enemy were gone and no traces to be found of them.

The Union citizens of the town had set it on fire, and by the aid of the steamers Boston and Empire City, which are now lying there, had crossed over into Ohio.

The scene, for a time, beggars description—families flying, leaving all behind, and that in the jaws of the flames—rather than that the rebels should possess and hold it.

When the Argonaut left, Monday afternoon, nine-tenths of the town was in flames, and not a citizen to be seen anywhere.

FROM THE KANAWHA.—The latest intelligence that has reached Cincinnati from Western Virginia is that Gen. Benham has crossed the Kanawha river, his forces having been ferried across by the Silver Lake, detailed for that purpose. It is learned from the Hon. Fitchburg, which arrived there Tuesday, that on Sunday last Rosecrans had engaged Floyd's forces, supposed to be about seven thousand strong, and that the command was heard distinctly at Cannellton, ten miles below Gauley Bridge, but the boat left before any particulars had been obtained. The indications were, as far as could be learned, that Floyd contemplated a retreat, but this may have been a feint only.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The Milwaukee News publishes the majorities for Governor in 27 counties, nearly all of which are official, giving Ferguson, Democrat, 1,218 majority over Harvey, Republican.

Of the remaining 23 counties, 16 gave Republican majorities in the State election of 1850, and 12 Democratic. The Democrats, as far as heard from, have made a net gain of two Senators and twenty-eight Assemblymen.

A fire occurred day before yesterday in Cincinnati, destroying the Missouri House, corner of Front and Ludlow streets. The next house was occupied as a tent manufacturing establishment, giving employment to several hundred girls, who, on the alarm, rushed for the street. One of them was thrown down and badly injured. Another jumped from the second story window, and was seriously injured. The loss by the fire did not exceed \$2,000.

While the Pennsylvania troops, which reached our city yesterday by the Argonaut, were coming down the river one of the men, named Abraham Keller, from Allegheny City, jumped overboard a short distance above Marietta, Ohio, and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

Another, named Samuel Omer, from Cumberland, left overboard at night, and, in consequence of the heavy fog, was not seen afterwards.

INQUEST NO. 313.—Held at O'Neill's alley, between Third and Fourth and Main and Water streets, over the body of Mary McGreggor, an Irish woman, aged forty-eight years. Verdict—"Came to her death on the night of the 12th inst. from suffocation and heat, in a burning building, at the time and place above named."

M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

We understand that Col. John M. Harlan's regiment, forming with seven hundred men recruited, has been filled up under the consolidation. Col. Anderson's recruits were mustered into service, and now form a part of Harlan's command, making the full quota of his regiment.

A LIGHT VOTE.—The entire vote for Secretary of State, in the city of New York, less one district, is 55,031.

The vote last fall at the Presidential election was 91,922. A falling off of nearly one-half.

Court of Appeals.

Forty-seventh day of Term.

Frankfort, Nov. 13, 1861.

Graves vs. Graves, affirmed.

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Letter from New Haven.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SEVENTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT—LEAVING HOME—PARTING FROM FRIENDS—GREETINGS ON ARRIVAL.

CAMP POPE, Nov. 13th, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gents: As you are aware, on Saturday last Col. Pope's regiment left the Fair Grounds of old Jefferson county for the "war."

I need not tell you how warmly we were greeted by the noble citizens of Louisville as we marched through town; how the very pioneers of Louisville came out to salute us, and how, by the enthusiasm and interest they exhibited in our success, we were encouraged on to duty; how fair maidens, sweethearts, wives and mothers, by their presence, smiles and parting words, led us to make still firmer resolves that we will perform our part in protecting their firesides and in eradicating the foul epidemic of treason from our State.

Our parting at the depot was both painful and pleasant; painful because fully did we realize the danger of our long absence, and pleasant because we were going forth in defense of homes and a Government established and entrusted to us by our fathers, and believing the same honor is due to those who protect and perpetuate us to those who found.

En route to this place, every man, woman and child, at every mansion and cot, seemed to vie with each other in saluting and cheering us on to victory.

Our present post in safety, the slightest accident having occurred to a single member of the regiment. The two companies having been sent a week in advance, were overjoyed at our arrival, and the greeting was like that of old veterans long separated.

They had our tents already pitched for our reception, so that by 6 o'clock P. M. we were enjoying (and many of us for the first time) the luxuries of Nature's bed and Louisiana silk covering.

On the following morning, it was determined to change our camp for more congenial and healthy quarters; hence, at 9 o'clock A. M., our tents were struck and afterwards pitched on the present ground, a hill about 500 yards from New Haven, having a commanding view of the same.

The hill gradually slopes on either side, and three of these sides are thickly studded with our tents. A more favorable locality for health and comfort could not be desired. The ground is sandy and dry, the water good; in fine, everything conducive to health, happiness and improvement in military tactics. The health of the camp is excellent; not one in the hospital, and but one or two confined to their quarters. All the men are in fine spirits, and enjoy camp life hugely.

As I write to you, some of our small companies are marrying, or as it is here termed, splicing, and some of the unfortunate officers will receive a divorce.

Our Colonel is untiring in looking after the comforts of his men, and in perfecting his many duties devolving upon him. His rigid discipline is being enforced, and we trust ere long, as a result, you shall hear good reports from us. More anon. L. P. W.

Buckner and Johnson Hemmed In.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Nolin on the 10th, makes the following statements:

There is no longer any room to doubt that a formidable fire in the rear has created confusion and alarm in Buckner's camp, at Bowlinggreen. For two or three days Camp Nolin has been full of stories about the mysterious burning of an important railroad bridge somewhere in the rear of the Union army, and the stories were regarded as only the idlest of camp rumors. I have the best authority now, however, for saying that the long and costly railroad bridge over the Cumberland river, just this side of Nashville, has been burned; and that the Union army, which was in the extraordinary alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowlinggreen. "Are there enemies among us at home?" was the natural question that leaped to every man's tongue.

The moral effect of the deed will be far greater than the mere delay and inconvenience it will occasion. The latter will indeed be far from inconsiderable. It will no longer be possible to rush troops through at railroad speed from Nashville to Bowlinggreen. They must stop at Nashville, change cars, and be ferried across a deep river, with very inadequate means of transportation. Supplies, wagon trains, artillery, will all have to be sent across in the same way; and it is far from improbable that the rebels and engineers of the road to Bowlinggreen were caught in Nashville when the bridge was burned, and that their never abundant rolling stock was therefore largely diminished. So again, in case of a rapid retreat down the road at Bowlinggreen, the rebel army would be checked by the river before entering Nashville, and a delay might thus be occasioned long enough to enable a rapid pursuit to come up with them.

But these are temporary, and comparatively trifling disadvantages. Far worse is the moral effect of the deed, which will be the profound sense of security as to his base of operations that he has felt before. The rebels are startled with the apparition of danger at the very point where they had felt the most profound security. They are harassed by that most harassing conviction that there are unknown enemies among them; that some of their brother rebels are not faithful, and that they can no longer tell whom to trust. Buckner will still advance, but he cannot do so with the confidence he would have felt before. He is discouraged by smaller obstacles—be alarmed into retreat by more trifling causes.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Who Was the Traitor?

The most interesting part of General Beauregard's official account of the battle of Bull Run (just published) is that which tells how much earlier he received information of the advance of the Union army than the loyal sections were apprised of it. General B. says that he telegraphed the news of the enemy's intended movement to Jeff Davis on the 15th of July. The result was that before the movement, and eight days before the battle was fought. The interval, he tells us, was employed in bringing down General Johnston's army from Winchester to his assistance.

The question naturally arises, Who was the traitor? Profound secrecy was maintained towards loyal citizens (and very properly, too), up to the very marching of the columns. No dispatches announcing the great event left Washington until the evening of the 17th. Before this time the whole matter had been canvassed in Richmond, orders had been sent thence to Johnston at Winchester to move down to Manassas, and he had begun to execute that movement.

Latest from Tennessee.

The following important telegraph news is from the Memphis Appeal of the 11th:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.

Gen. Breckinridge arrived here to day from Richmond. He is assigned to the command of a brigade at Bowlinggreen.

Reburs show that the Union men of Tennessee did not vote at the recent election, for the reason, it is understood, that they do not acknowledge the Confederate Government.

The Bowlinggreen correspondent of the Union and American says 100 Lincolnites were sent to Brandenburg, Meade county, last week. The Southern men killed six, and drove the rest from the county.

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